



Strickler's Special Car and Students on a Picnic

Mr. Hamilton, who carried special work in shorthand and typewriting in connection with his law school work, has taken a position with the law firm of Harvey and Addington.

Mr. Hald, who took the combination course and was in school but about six months, is now working for the Lord Milling Co. at Wamego, Kan.

Miss Lindamood has accepted a position as stenographer in Kansas City, Mo.

The Topeka Foundry and Manufacturing company has secured the services of Miss Sheldon as bookkeeper.

Miss Snider, who recently left school on a temporary position, has accepted a permanent place with the Metropolitan Life Insurance company.

Mr. Wolcott needed a bright young lady for general office work, so he secured Miss Christy, who is making

good.

Mr. Dewey, one of our bright young men who attended school during the past winter, has recently gone into business for himself, that of the grocery business. He is located at 620 West Sixth street.

Mr. Huston, who has had considerable railroad experience during the past two years, has accepted a stenographic position with the Burlington at Sheridan, Wyo.

We recently received a letter from F. C. Jenkins, who attended school more than fifteen years ago and is now located at Sumas, Wash., in the department of U. S. Immigration service.

Another good railroad position at Goodland, Kan., was filled recently by Mr. Reed.

The Darby Grain Co. secured the

services of Miss Rodeen as stenographer and bookkeeper.

The Chase Wholesale company needed a young man qualified both in stenography and bookkeeping. Mr. Ohm accepted the place.

Miss Lessman, who recently received her diploma from the Remington Typewriter company, has taken a position with the Germania Life Insurance company.

Another night school student, Mr. Vesper, is working for the Fush Manufacturing company in the capacity of stenographer and general clerical assistant.

Many temporary positions are being filled by students from school.

The popularity of Gregg shorthand is evidenced by the many schoolteachers who are taking advantage of their vacation months to learn it.—Adv.

REIGN OF TERROR

Real Story of American Refugees From Tampico.

Statement of Facts Arranged by Persons Driven Away.

NAVY WAS IN WRONG, 'TIS SAID

Loss of Admiration and Pride for American Flag.

Protection Under Colors of Germany and England.

A fascinating story, dealing with the facts of the flight of American refugees from Tampico. This circular, a printed circular received today by a steamer Esperanza, lying in the Gulf of Mexico, is a vivid and graphic account of the action of the American naval authorities in ordering the battleships out of Tampico harbor when the lives of countrymen were at stake.

The circular was submitted to newspapers in Galveston which refused to print the story as told by the refugees, according to the letter written to Topeka. The statement tells the entire story of the flight and is reproduced herewith:

American Protection in Mexico.

"During the battle between federalists and rebels, which raged in the suburbs of Tampico from April 6 to 11, during which much American property was destroyed and Americans driven from their homes and occupations, bitter feeling on the part of the Mexicans toward Americans, whom they curiously blame for all of Mexico's troubles during the past three years, became so intense after the battle that many Americans with all kinds of business in the surrounding country considered it unsafe to move beyond the outskirts of Tampico and could only do so on special passes issued by Governor Zarragoza, which allowed them to pass the three federal gunboats anchored in the Paunoe river, as most of the traffic for one hundred miles in the vicinity of Tampico is handled on rivers. The railroad have been abandoned for months.

"This bitterness in Tampico became general and nearly to the extent of lawlessness, the Americans keeping as closely as possible to their homes and places of business with self-reliance and confidence in themselves and that of their flag to protect their lives and property wherever they might be.

Left Americans Behind.

"At nearly the height of this dangerous crisis and through somebody's stupidity the flagship Dolphin, cruiser Chester and gunboat Des Moines in the harbor and already stripped for action, raised anchor at 9 a. m., April 21, and sailed tranquilly to the sea, withdrawing the last vestige of American protection in Tampico, and with them went from the breasts of 2,000 Americans, men, women and children who had been in the city for months, and pride in their American citizenship and the American flag.

"The removal of these vessels and this protection at this crisis of extreme danger and exposure to the mercy of a population who have only a thin crust of civilization, little reason and no morals, was little short of an administrative and naval crime. On the morning of April 21, the Dolphin, Chester and gunboat Des Moines, which might be followed by many others before the day was done.

"No explanation for the withdrawal of the fleet was offered, nor was it whether it would ever return. It was still lying tranquilly at anchor on high seas on April 24, apparently waiting for the fragile Mexican gunboats to come.

"While Americans, at about 4:00 p. m., April 21, were anxiously discussing the misfortune caused by the removal of the fleet and now that every man must be the protector of his own life and that of his family, his little interests having been already abandoned, the news of the battle of Vera Cruz reached Tampico.

Howling Mobs.

"Brown, howling mobs, armed with clubs, stones and pistols, immediately congregated all over the city, parading the streets and howling for 'gringo blood.'

"To a Mexican everything with a white face is a hated 'gringo.' Americans immediately rushed to their homes or places of imaginary safety. Englishmen and Germans appealed to their consuls and were hurried aboard their cruisers and merchant ships under the guns of the British fleet.

"There was but one small American ship in the harbor, a private yacht, which did not dare to display her American flag.

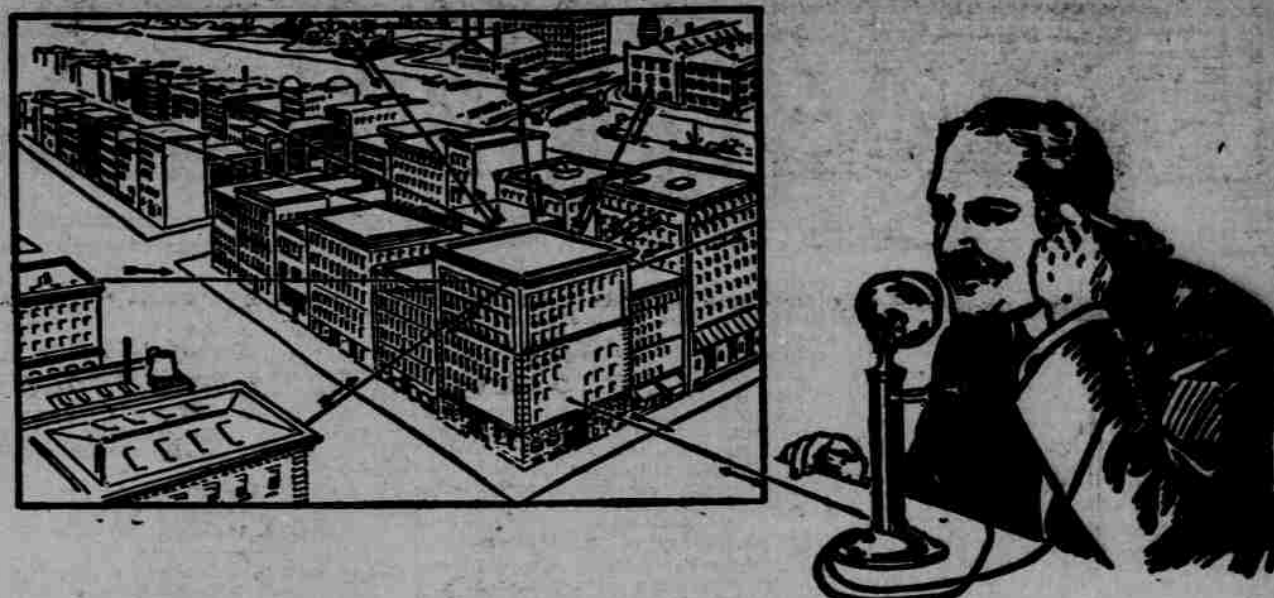
"The American consul, Miller, working like a Trojan, with a serious and almost hopeless situation to preserve the lives of his countrymen, was in consultation. Hundreds of Americans could not reach him through the mobs to ascertain his plans for their protection, if he had any.

"Poor Miller, the United States consul, deserted by the American fleet, like the rest left Tampico on a British ship, under the British flag, with the last of the American refugees. American women were refused asylum on British ships until British women were all aboard.

"Some 150 Americans, men, women and children, assembled at the Southern and Imperial hotels, looked themselves in, and made the best hurried preparations they could to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Smashed Windows.

"A mob of approximately 600 infuriated



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VITAL STATISTICS

That Russell Sage Survey of Topeka Has Them.

City's Death Rate, Diseases, Causes, Etc.

Five details concerning life, death and disease—most vital topics—are brought out in the first installment today of the public health survey made in Topeka last summer by Franz Schneider, Jr., sanitarian of the department of surveys and exhibits of the Russell Sage foundation. In his preliminary offering Mr. Schneider deals with the death rate, the birth rate, the ward difference, the causes of death and preventable diseases.

Summing up the situation as it really exists in Topeka, the large number of hospitals here caring for out of town patients swells the death rate beyond that of the normal population in the state. The birth rate isn't what it ought to be, Mr. Schneider thinks, although he offers no solution for the abandonment of the anti-Roosevelt policy. In discussing preventable diseases the social survey experts inform Topeka that a more rigid public health program will tend to solve this problem. In other words, if Topeka is able to scrub every street and alley, honeycomb the town with sewers, teach every citizen of every social distinction to use soap and gargle with salt water and absolutely rid the town of all matter of dirt and loophole of disease—then the prevention of death is complete.

In taking up the first subject, the death rate, Mr. Schneider says in part:

"To sum up the matter, Topeka has a high crude death rate, and a considerable degree to the deaths of non-residents. Eliminating these her rate compares favorably with that of the country as a whole, but unfavorably with that of the state of Kansas. It would appear that Topeka suffers from some of the health handicaps incidental to city life.

He says of the birth rate, in part: "This birth rate is not large, and the rate of increase is but a small part of that (30 per 1,000) actually maintained throughout the decade 1900-1910. By far the most important source of the city's growth is evidently immigration from outside."

The "ward difference" feature is explained at length. One paragraph relates: "These ward birth and death rate differences, while not accurate indications of actual degrees of healthfulness, are large enough to be of some real significance; and reinforce the suggestion of our analysis of the general death rate, i. e.—the necessity for careful scrutiny of existing sanitary conditions."

In "Causes of Death" he says: "The most striking feature is, of course, the almost invariable excess of mortality among the negroes, and the particular disproportion with re-

spect to tuberculosis. The negro's experience in Topeka is but an illustration of a general principle—his relative inability to cope with the health hazards of our city life. His physical inheritance is such as offers the least resistance to the white man's city-life diseases, and his social and economic position is such that he lacks most of the white man's artificial defenses. With their general death rate nearly twice that of the white inhabitants, it is evident that Topeka needs make special provision for public health work among her five thousand negroes."

In summing up conditions, the expert writes: "In our study of Topeka's vital statistics we have seen that her death rate, while comparing favorably with that of the country at large, is, after applying the proper corrections, still 20 per cent in excess of that of the state of Kansas; that her birth rate is in general somewhat low, and over a tenth lower than the state's; that her people suffer real losses from preventable diseases and death, and that these diseases are especially prevalent in certain parts of the city. The suggestion is clear that there is need for a careful scrutiny of existing sanitary conditions, and of the administrative measures of control. Topeka, in short, has, like other cities, a public health problem; while not alarmingly large, it is entirely definite and real. That it is of goodly proportion, witness the fact that 15 and possibly 30 per cent of the deaths in the city are from preventable diseases."

HIGHLAND PARK NOTES

(Items for this column phone 233 N-1 or State Journal Office.)

Mrs. Hoffsummer of Watson is spending the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Manshardt of Maryland avenue.

Mrs. A. B. Smith, Mrs. C. B. Buehrer, Mrs. Emma Butta, Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Saul were dinner guests Thursday of Mrs. S. E. Egan.

Mr. Geo. Soller entertained the Woman's Missionary society of the German Methodist church at her home Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Chas. Crews and Joe Burgess attended the commencement exercises of the Decker school Friday afternoon.

The Y. P. C. U. will be led Sunday afternoon by some members of the prayer meeting committee.

Mrs. E. W. Flood of Wakarusa spent Friday with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Marsh. The Highland Park Art club met Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. E. Smith.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. H. Swan. Those present, Mrs. H. Swan, Miss Mattie Swan, Mrs. J. A. Swan, Miss Mattie Swan, Mrs. C. E. Scherer, Miss Bessie Sims, Mrs. P. Ahlstrom, Mrs. Lee Mathews, Mrs. C. Cavanaugh, Miss May Jackson, Miss Pearl Shaul, Mrs. A. E. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tomkins will entertain the K. S. A. C. Annual association at their home tonight.

The Epworth League of the East Side M. E. church presented a playlet "Si Sileum's Country Store" at the Highland Park school house Friday evening.

"I say, Jack, are you giving up any particular pleasure this Lent?" "I am. I have stopped lending my friends money."—Baltimore American.

DRINK BILL GROWS

Englishmen Spent \$25,000,000 More Last Year

Than the Year Before for Intoxicating Beverages.

London, May 9.—The drink bill of the United Kingdom for the past year shows an increase of twenty-five million dollars. The United Kingdom Alliance, whose mission is to decrease the consumption of alcoholic liquors, makes this report, and suggests that the increase is probably due to unprecedented prosperity, for the kingdom had never experienced a greater wage bill. The encouraging feature, according to the alliance, is a decrease shown in the per capita consumption, which attained its maximum during similar trade revivals in 1874 and 1899.

A discouraging feature is the increase in the consumption of spirits, which leads with an increase of 1,267,000 gallons. Beer is second with 1,002,000 gallons and wine third with 131,000 gallons. The share of each individual in the United Kingdom in the drink bill, for 1913, was \$15 while the average family of five persons was \$90. That it is of goodly proportion, witness the fact that 15 and possibly 30 per cent of the deaths in the city are from preventable diseases."

During 1911, 2,802 men and 2,074 women were certified to have died in England and Wales alone as the result of alcoholism. This number does not include those whose deaths have been accelerated by the use of alcohol. Dr. W. C. Sullivan is quoted in the report as making the estimate that twenty per cent of the suicides in the United Kingdom are due to the use of alcoholic stimulants.

A startling feature of the infant mortality figures furnished by the Alliance is the fact that in 1912, 1,176 babies under one year of age were suffocated while sleeping with their parents or other elders, and the organization claims that most of these cases can be laid at the door of alcoholic intemperance. The organization also points out the effect of alcohol on the physique of the race, on crime and on divorce.

Without anaesthesia or modern instruments, native surgeons among the Bedouins of the Algerian hinterland have become so skilful that they do not hesitate to undertake operations as delicate as trepanning. This report is brought by H. Hylton-Simpson, who, accompanied by his wife, has just returned from a scientific expedition among these almost unknown nomadic tribes of the desert. The explorer and his wife lived among the natives and established the closest relations with the ruling sheiks of remote villages.

They found that surgery had grown to be a really skilled profession. Hylton-Simpson was lucky enough to come into contact with a friendly Arab physician, who arranged a meeting for him with eight of the tribal surgeons. From them he collected a mass of interesting information and a valuable collection of native surgical instruments. Their saws, lancets and probes are of the crudest design, but prove highly effective in the hands of their native operators. The only training these native surgeons have is instruction from their fathers. Very few of them are able to read or write.

Trepanning operations are probably more common in this country than anywhere else in the world because of the frequency with which the natives resort to stone throwing in a fight. The use of an anaesthetic is unknown and pain is regarded with such contempt that the people seem impervious to it. Hylton-Simpson saw one case in which a boy was operated on for fifteen days for the removal of a small piece of skull. The operation was successful and the patient recovered. Besides surgery the natives claim to have discovered two hundred cures for various diseases.

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Applications obtained at the better barber shops and hair dressing parlors.—Geo. W. Stansfield, 632 Kansas Ave., Special Agent—Adv.

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MORE MEN WORKING.

Copper Mines Employ Bigger Force Than Before the Strike.

Calumet, Mich., May 9.—The Lama-rack mine, the last to reopen after

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES OF POPULATION IN CITIES OF KANSAS, 1910-1914.

CITY	Land area, July 1, 1904.	POPULATION.					
		1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Atchison city.....	1,782.1	16,429	17,722	16,635	16,585	16,585	16,497
Chanute city.....	1,460.0	9,272	4,208	11,429	10,016	10,400	9,891
Coffeyville city.....	2,000.0	12,867	4,883	15,902	15,198	14,116	13,522
Emporia city.....	1,210.0	9,059	8,223	9,412	9,233	9,244	9,180
Fort Scott city.....	2,620.0	10,463	10,222	10,522	10,521	10,494	10,490
Gearyville city.....	1,200.0	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
Independence city.....	1,200.0	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
Iola city.....	1,200.0	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
Lawrence city.....	1,200.0	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
Leavenworth city.....	1,200.0	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
Parsons city.....	1,200.0	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
Pittsburg city.....	1,200.0	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
Salina city.....	1,200.0	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
Topeka city.....	1,200.0	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
Wichita city.....	1,200.0	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200

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